Why did not the Democratic party nominate Gen. Cass! For forty years he had stood conexpected, never exposed himself to the imputation of it, he never would have received the of burtering his integrify for "donations," reof bartering his integrity for "donations of reputed, and I believe justly reputed, to be a temperance man, which fact, by itself, had he been a candidate against a man of known intemperance, would have given him fifty thousand votes in New England alone—a fact which future presidential aspirants will do well to heed. Why was not Gen. Case nominated! His Nicholson letter was the flaming barrier, which neither the perverse Baalam of Democrare, was its best at the presidential aspirants will do well to heed. Why was not Gen. faming barrier, which neither the perverse Basism of Democracy, nor its beast, was able to pass by ! flaming barrier, which neither the perverse Banam of Democracy, nor its beast, was able to pass by! By that letter, as the returns of 1848 show, Gen. Cass struck off a hundred thousand votes from his ticket in the State of New York alone. Gen. Cass died of a modern disease, called "letter-writing," which has proved singularly latal to presidential candidates. The Nicholson letter was the malignandidates. nant distemper that bloared and killed him.

SCCHANAN'S DEFEAT. s not Mr. Buchanan nominated—the

to sacrifice all south of that line on the altar of the Moloch of slavery, was a grand act of apostacy to Northern sentiment and to freedom, which brought the films of death over his eyes. His coup d' etat was a cosp de grace. He will be less successful in making such Northern relations. was a casp de grace. He will be less successful in making such Northern platforms, than in making French Constitutions. In all the States north of Pennsylvania, during the forty-nine ballotings, he rarely received more than half a dozen votes; and I think his average in those States, did not come up to that insignificant, or rather, of that signifi-

JUDGE DOUGLAS. And what was the fate of the Senator from Illinois, whom some sagacious and over-reaching whig called the Young Giant—a nickname which his own friends were silly enough to adopt. I say silly, for every body knows that the common notion ly, for every body knows that the common notion which common people have of a "grant" is that of unnatural and proceeding animal development. The very name conjures up images of rowdyish passion and appetite, of noctural revels, of a sort of wild, obscene force, unchastened by the lessons of experience, and untempered by Nestorian wisdom. What was his reward for his implied or understood offer of the annexation of Cabal From the four States of Masseabasetts. New York Ohio and Pennadaguiani. lassachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylva he never at any one time, received more than six-teen votes, and in four-fifths of the ballotings he re-ceived but five or six. In winning the South he orgot the North.

"Vaulting ambition that o'erleaps itself,"
And falls on 'tother side!" Or, as a graver poet has expressed it, these wor-shippers at the Southern shrine, while they rence Northern constituencies, were

Who leap at stars and fasten in the mud I cannot stop to enumerate the victims in detail. The slain Hectors may have a monument and be remembered, but it is the felicity of the vulgar herd, in an ungodly contest, that they rot in a forgotten

Long before the Baltimore Convention met, we had supposed that the Northern Democratic aspirants for the Presidency had done their worst; that they had drank the last dregs of humiliation. But Northern debasement. Some unknown political upstart in Richmond, Virginia, obtruded himself tongev." "Pro-Steveny," to all the candidates and instantly thirteen of them were at his feet.— He put to them some "last questions" in the cate chiam of infamy—"whether, if they be elected, they could veto any bill repealing the fugitive slave law," and so forth. All answered as his question ed they must. Forgetful of the the oath they longed to take, forgetful that is is a on of the whole spirit of our Government for the Executive to interfere with Congress by telling them before hand what acts of theirs he will not approve, they all hastened to give the desired response. He did not send them a pro-slavery creed, with a blank left for their signatures, but he compelled them to write out their own shame with

He did not send the collar and chains all ready for them to put on; but he said forge them and rivet them on yourselves; and, submissive, they forged them and riveted them on, and expressed gratitud

THE THIRTEEN CANDIDATES. And now where are those thirteen Democratic candidates! And where are those two Whig can candidates! And where are those two Whig candidates who, within the last two years, have done every conceivable thing, and a thousand things before inconceivable, to propitiate the slave power!—Gone, sir; all gone with those who perish at Tyburn! They have rebelled against humanity and against God, and verily they have their reward—They mounted a platform where they hoped to be crowned amid the huzzas of the people; but as avenging Nemesis stood there, and, in the twink ling of an eye, changed into the "drop platform" of the executioner. Sir, when a single malefactor re-ceives at the hands of justice his well merited doom the moralist seizes the example to give a warning to others who may be tempted, in like cases, to of-fend. He points to the ignominious body of his victim, and as the herald of God, he proclaims the eternal law, that crime never can comp-criminal. He declares that, until finite opensate the overpower or circumvent the infinite Creator, the retributions of sin shall pursue the sinner. If the preacher does this when he has but a single victim for a text, what an accumulation of energy and em-phasis is given to his admonitions when there are fifteen victims before him.

Now there are two or three general observation on this impressive spectacle, which I wish to make. In the first place, all the leading candidates of both Conventions were Northern men. Would not the historian have signalized the event as something most extraordinary, if fifteen Southern champions of slavery, born and bred in its midst, whose ver-growth, bodily and mental, had been only the accre tion of pro-slavery particles and ideas, and who were committed to the institution by a life-long se-ries of acts, had suddenly gone over to Northern Free Soilers, and offered to stand upon their platform to obtain their votes! Would it have at all shed the marvel, if these fifteen Southern applicants for Northern support, with all the follow-ers whom lust of power or of money could enlist had gone through all the South vociferating that, unless they should adopt the Free Soil platform, the Union would be dissolved? I think such a chapter in history would never cease to create amazemen

My second remark pertains to the number of the ites. Never were there even half so many on the presidential race-course before. Now, why were they so numerous, as well as all from the North! The answer is obvious. The South had said again and again, and most explicitly, to the which we have already stood." said again and again, and most expucity, to the North, "Give us your most plo-slavery man, and we will adopt him." It is easy to see that when sion to all the doctrines and articles of the Buffalo sion to all the doctrines and articles of the Buffalo moral, or even intellectual, qualifications are the sion to all the doctrines and articles of the Buffalo test in choosing a President, the candidates must platform, in 1848, with the 7th of March speech in be few; but if devotion to slavery is the sole test, then there may not only be fifteen, but five hundred the same source. or five thousand. In this way the con come so numerous that the chances of success are worth nothing. Nobody will pay much for a lottery ticket when the blanks are to the prizes a hun-through all the Eastern cities in its behalf, and ed to one. It was a poor speculation, therefore for the presidential aspirants to put the price of the office so low that anybody, however obscure before, could become a rival: Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, Dougainst all tariffs, against river and harbor improveglas, Dallas, Dickinson, and so forth, sho thought of this before they entered the lists, and put themselves on an equality with a man whom the controversy respecting the new territories, had not one in five thousand out of New Hampshire suddenly avowed himself the disciple of Clarkson

could remember ever to have heard of before, and yet who plucked the prize out of their hands.

Another remark is, that the Southern vote, in of these ventions, could have be any time upon either one of the Northern canditime upon either one of the with I will as, with one remarkable exception—which I will ntion by and by—provided only that the Northmen could have united upon him. At any moment could have united upon him. At any moment of General Cass. ment the South would have accepted General Cass, or Mr Buchanan, or Gov. Marcy. In the Whig

Conventions from inscribing the more apostate infinite mercy of God may wash that blot from his Conventions from inscribing the more apostate names upon their banners. It was the Free Soil party of the North that held these thunders in its hands, and if it did not determine whom the Conventions should rominate; it did determine whom they should not.

WHY CASS WAS NOT NOMINATED. end worn.
[A voice. What do you say of Gen. Pierce!]

spicuously before the country; had served in early life in a military capacity, on the northern frontier; been, afterwards Governor of a terr tory now swarming with three millions of men; Ambassador abroad, and Cabinet Minister and Senator al home. Besides he was a man of unblemished private lifeone who, whatever sinister rewards he may have expected, never exposed himself to the importation of it, he never would have received the Baltimore

sole reason, why the South and the pro-slavery party of the North oppose him. But for this, the South would prefer him before either of his rivals. WEBSTER'S DOWNFALL. In regard to Mr. Webster, there are three point

which I propose to elucidate—his position of spe-cial and marked hostility to slavery in 1848; what he did for the cause of slavery in 1850; and how the South requited him in 1852. His case is pe cultarly impressive. Instructive warnings as a the others are, yet "the Secretary stands alone. great State which, as she inclines I am about to speak of his downfall in no spirit of faverite of this great cone way or the other, seems to rock and sway the Union, and determine the result in every Presidengreatest wrong. Because, when sitting on the one way or the other, seems to rock and sway the Union, and determine the result in every Presidential election. He was a man of great powers—one whom nature had laid out on a grand scale. When the history of this country is written, Mr. Buchanan's name cannot be put in a parenthesis. He made General Jackson, rather than General Jackson made him. His talents, with those of Gov. Marcy, of New York, were the salt that saved Mr. Polk's administration from putridity. He was a daring man. In 1848, in an official communication to the French Provisional Government, he boldly obtruded his counsels upon them for the formation was then that he tore from his brow the glorious obtruded his counsels upon them for the formation of their constitution, as though the new Republic were his pard. Lamartine politely made a French bow in return: by saying, as he gave it, he would not tolerate advice from any other people God ever created.

Why was not Mr. Buchanan nominated! Ah! he had been even bolder in his domestic diplomacy than in his foreign. His offer to run the Missouri compromise line through to the Pacific ocean, and compromise line through to the Pacific ocean, and bis own, was ever more deeply saddened at the Moloch of slavery, was a strong of the line on the altar of the

"So fallen! so lost! the light withdrawn Which once he wore! The glory from his gray hairs gone For everupore.

Revile him not—the Tempter hath A scare for all; And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath, Bent his fall: Oh! dumb be passion's stormy rage, When he who might Have lighted up and led his age, Falls back in night.

Fiend-goaded down the endless dark From hope and Heaven! Let not the land, once proud of him, Insult him now,
Nor brand with deeper shame, his dim,

Scorn! would the angels laugh, to mark

But let its humble sons, instead, From sea to lake. A long lament, as for the dead, In sadness make.

Of all we loved and honored, naught A fallen angel's pride of thought, All else is gone: from those great eyes
The soul has fled;
When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead?

Then, pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame:

Walk backward with averted gaze.

And hide his shame!" Still, I should leave this part of my subject aplete should I forbear to draw the moral which teaches. In the history of this world, it is iner pressively sad that offences should come. would be still more sad if we could not use the to warn others from offending. Besides, the drama. in one of whose scenes we were brought together upon the stage and exacted a part, has now been played out, and I am now able to establish by his-tory all the positions I then maintained by argu-

The grandeur of Mr. Webster's intellect-the first point always made in his defence-I readily admit. On this point I give his friends carte blanche of concession and agreement—the whole argument

But, on the next point, I claim to have the whole concession and argument my own way:—that though his intellect were fitted to fill a "Dome of Thought," vast as those Egyptian statues that have been lately found on the banks of the Nile from whose craniums the natives have long beer in the habit of cutting millstones without diminishing their bulk, vet if he could exchange i all to blot out the history of the 7th of Marc speech, he would make a divine speculation.

speech, he would make a divine speculation.

For proof of this I might cite volumes. I might refer to his pilgrim address at Plymouth, and his reply to Col. Hayne, and select something from almost every page of those volumes of eloquence—beautiful as painting, and grand as statuary—whose appeals fell upon men's hearts like an afflatus of the spirit of God. With all this, I might then contrast what he has written and spoken since the day of his downfall, pictorial as it is, with emblems of whips and chains, of auction-blocks, and shricking fugitives, fleeing from the bloody lash and the lecher's arms, and finding no protection in the sanctuary of Faneuil Hall, or ander the shadow of Bunker's Hill, or by the sacred monuments of Lexington and Concord

But I will confine myself to a single item of proof, irrefragable and conclusive:— The Buffalo Convention of 1848, proclaimed its determination "to maintain the rights of free labor against the aggressions of the slave power, and to secure free soil for a free people."

It declared its "independence of the slave power and its fixed determination to rescue the Federal Foverament from its control."

It declared that the proviso of Jefferson to prohibit slavery in all the territories, and the ordin of 1787, excluding slavery from the North-western "clearly show that it was the settled

Territory, "clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation, not to extend, nationalize, or encourage, but to inmit, localize, and discourage slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the government ought to It declared "that it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery wher-

ever that Government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for its existence."
It declared "that the only safe means of prevent ing the extension of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory

by an act of Congress."

It declared "that we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their de-mand for more slave territories, our calm but final

answer is, no more slave states-no more sla territory And what did Mr. Webster say of this platform

within one month after it had been adopted? This is his language :- is his langua platform, this collect of the new school, there it nothing new. There is nothing in it that all the Whigs of the northern and middle States may not adopt. Gentlemen, it is wen known and nothing in this Buifalo platform which, in general, nothing in this correlation of all the Whigs of and wonder. Is it not infinitely more wonderful, in this age of the world, that Northern men should do for slavery what we could never expect at any one time, so many southern men even to do for that all of us who are Whigs should go and join the Free Soil party, what would be the result Why so far nothing would happen, but that the Whig party would have changed its name. That would be all. Instead of being the Whig party, it

1850, and with all that has since followed it from

Surely, if General Jackson, in 1836, in order to obtain a third election, had courted and defended the United States Bank, written and spoken ade James Watson Webb and Nicholas Bi against all tariffs, against river and harbor improve-ments, and against all the policy that had most signalized his life; surely if Mr. Calhoun, during erforce, and had raised the standard of "immediate emancipation"—surely, I say, neither of these events would have furnished such ample material of contradiction and amazement as are supplied by the melancholy case I am now con-sidering. After having nurtured, tutored, and led the anti-slavery sentiment for thirty years; after having claimed the "patented thunder" of the Wilmot proviso; and after having discovered the

And yet when the trial hour of the Baltimore
Convention came, what did he gain by it all! A single Southern State! Not one. A single delegate from a Southern State! Not one. With all gate from a Southern State! Not one. With all the efforts that official power, and the wealth of the efforts that official power, and the wealth of cities, and amazing industry could make; with all that substription nominations, and Faneuil Hall that substription nominations. that substription nominations, and Faneuil Hall meetings, and Castle Garden committees, and Wall street, and State street, and subsidized presses, and fraudulent hopes of tariff and Southern trade could effect. Mr. Webster could rally but an average of twenty-nine votes in a convention of almost three hundred members, and never, on any billoting, according to the political thermometer which measured his popularity, did he rise above thirty-two degrees—the point of eternal congelation! No Southern State gave him a vote! No Southern delegate was sent there to give him a vote! Fig. Southern State gave him a vote! No Southern delegate was sent there to give him a vote! Fifty-who had about as much to do with the Mexican three opportunities occurred, extending from day to day, and, according to an account published in the Boston Courier, from a professed eye-witness of the scene, the Northern friends of Mr. Webster besought their Southern brethren with prayers and entreaties, sad and tearful enough to have melted flint, to have melted platinum, to have melted flint, to have melted platinum, to have melted flint, to have melted platinum, to have melted platinum, to have melted platinum, to have melted flint, to have melted flint, to have melted platinum, to have melted flint, to have melted flint, to have melted platinum, to have melted flint, to have melted flint, to have melted flint for the mental flint for the mental flint f melted flint, to have melted platinum, to have melted flint, to have melted flint, to have melted flint, to have melted platinum, to have melted flint, to have melted flint gate from the Fourth Congressional district o might have stayed that effusion of human blood! Massachusetts, after the fifty-second ballot, and when it became certain that Gen. Scott would be has nothing finer. nominated the next time, these Southern gentle men were earnestly appealed to, as a matter of courtesy, and to place our candidate, [Mr. Webster] right [wrong] on the page of history, to unite in the final vote on Mr. Webster, which would have

left him with some one hundred and twenty or thirty votes"-they refused to give him even that empcompliment. So certain has been the fate of Mr. Webster, for the last eighteen months, that I and all those with whom I am politically associated, have foreseen it and predicted it with as much confidence as an as-tronomer foretells an eclipse Let us trust that the fate of such victims will not be lost for the future upon Northern men.

PINALITY. Sir, out of this fugitive slave law has arisen an ill-sounding, half barbarous word, to express the wholly barbarous idea that the law is never to be repealed or modified. It is the word "Finality." This word has already got into somewhat common use in regard to its objects. It is destined to get into universal use in regard to its authors. I think Gen. Cass and Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Fillmore and feeblest support from the North—generally speak-Webster, with many others, have by this time DANGER TO THE UNION.

And what palliation, what pretext, what subter fuge even, had these men for such betraval of human rights † Nothing, liberally nothing, but that fraudulent idea of "danger to the Union;" that cry of "wolf," which the south always raises when she has an object to accomplish; and which she will always continue to raise, on pretences more tical anti-slavery party is formed at the North, to and more shadowy and evanescent, the more we halance this pro-slavery party of the South, and have the folly to heed it. The same threat is now, todo battle for liberty as they do for slavery. Such at this instant of time, made, if the North does not give them their choice in the two candidates for the Presidency.

Among redundant proofs, demonstrating that the

Union has been in no peril, nor shadow of peril, there are two that have never been answered, and never can be answered. Notwithstanding all that was done in this House, and more especially in the Schate, and by all the pro-slavery presses and pro-slavery champions, North and South, during the year 1850, to create a panic in behalf of the Union, they were never able to affect the price of United States stocks, neither in this country nor in Europe, so that the difference could be discovered with a microscope. Now, of all men living, stockholders and annuitants are the most sensitive. Universally they are atimid race. If there be a cloud in the heavens, or a ripple on the surface, they fear a wreck, and shout the alarm. But timid as they constitutionally are, not politicians nor panic makers could discompose their serenity by all the insane cries about the crumbling of the Union to pieces; and there was not a member of the Castle Garden committees who would have taken one cent less, or would not have given every cent as much for United States securities on the day when they sent forth their fraudulent recoives,

On this point I will cite an authority whose ndness on the question in issue I believe in, and certainly my opponents will not dispute: "We have preserved and fostered credit till all diversified, extending everywhere and touching

And yet the very men who, in their capacity of oliticians, shricked "danger to the Union," in their other capacity of stock-dealers and merchants never varied their asking or their giving prices one jot or tittle. They cried "earthquake," when not rumble could be heard, nor a jar felt; and then tried to make us believe that a tornado was uprooting forests, when nobody could see a leaf on tree moving. No! the cry of danger of the Union was raised to divert the attention from their assaults upon the Constitution. It was the latter, Another reason, and it is a standing and a con-

inuous one why there was no danger to the Union, consists in the fact that the South, according to their own estimate, are under bonds of \$1,500,000-000 to keep the public peace. Let them break up or the treasury of a nation. False metaphysical or this Union, and their property in slaves, which they now value at this enormous sum, will not, at the end of a quarter of a century, be worth so many groats. Does anybody imagine that this Union can be dissolved without civil commotion, without perish. God kills out error by the meanness of the I am constrained to invest it with some of its appropriate solemnities. Does any one believe the sand miles, and daily traversing the same waters, with immunity from war! And in such wars, who of Ireland's ruin, sending almost two mill will be the eager allies of the North! Sir, there are creasing faster than ever. They are practicing the use of firearms, and the menage of the horse. The story of their oppression is reconnted ever. story of their oppression is recounted every day, in every hamlet and at every fire-side. The mothers nurse their children with milk and with together. The knowledge of a North Star is pene-trating further and further into the Southern interior, and arousing new hearts to the effort of self-emancipation. A dissolution of the Union repeals the accursed act of 1850. The free soil of Canada and the British Provinces-the only free soil there now is on the northeastern part of this continentis brought down to Mason and Dixon's line. We have in the Northern States a population of two the laws of God broadside; and it must, there hundred thousand of African de ent. In case of war between the two sections, thousands of this colored race will fly to the land of bondage as swift as they ever flew from it. They will go to make on of the realm that once ma of them, and all they held dear. Under their avenging cry, insurgents will rise up like an exhalation over all the South. There are no motives more terrible than those which urge a bondman revenge. Perpetual proximity between master and slave, furnishes perpetual opportunity for retribution. Every house is an arsenal of weapons; every on the plantation an instrument of death. and darkness are allies which nature proffers him. In this warfare, the master does not go into the battle alone; his wife and children are at his side, whose weakness or whose beauty, in presence of an imbruted foe. may provoke the first assault, Ay, sir, in a civil or a servile war, the South will be in a more perilous condition than if every kernel in all the magazines of an army just on the eve of battle, should suddenly become animated, and set itself on fire. If the South wish to exhibit to the world the natural retributions of elavery; if they wish to realize in their own fair land, and by the Hyder Alis of their own. Burke's terrible picture of the destruction of the Carnatic, they have but one thing to do, and that is to dis-solve this Union. I do not fear that any such madness will possess them. As I said before, they are under bonds of \$1,500,000,000 to keep the peace, and their wives and daughters are sureties in the onds. All wealth that is consumable, all affection that is destructible, all chastity that is violable, are

pledged for the fulfillment of their yows. Waiving a hundred other facts and considera tions, the two which I have now specified are sufficient to show that the cry of "danger to the Union" was wholly baseless and deceptive.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From another point of the compass, and from an in-lependent series of facts, a future moral may be drawn for future presidential aspirants. Neither the Demo-tratic party nor its northern leaders had anything to gain eratic party nor its northern leaders had anything to gain by the Mexican war, and yet they plunged headlong into it at the dictation of the south. The Whig party, as such always pronounced the war an agression, and its territorial acquisitions a robbery. Yet the great body of this party roted for the supplies that ratified its inception.—Opposition to the war of 1812 had proved politically disastrous to those who made it; and it was foreseen tust opposition to the Mexican war might be attended with similar results. Hence the lukewarmness of whig opposition in Congress, and hence the voting of supplies to carry it on. Hence the pro-slavery men and the "manifest destiny" men were allowed to have their fest destiny" men were allowed to have their was impossible to bring the North trines more Southern than South Carolina, and the south was most anxious to take Mr.

Wilmot proviso; and after having discovered the way; and so the war was continued at an shade as the way; and so the war was continued at an interest destinated expenditure in the whole of more than \$200,000,000, and the ultimale acquisition of territory, some portion of which is already occupied by slaves, and two thirds of whic

victories, as little Infus had to do with the Trojan

I have, sir, but one more topic to present, before I shall have sufficiently disobeyed and defied the ready to sit down. Let us see, in the first place, why it is that the

North, with almost two-thirds of the population and of the votes of the whole Union, is controlled on all questions pertaining to slavery by the other third belonging to the South. The answer is at hand. We at the north are divided into two par-ties, Whigs and Democrats, who balance, and, in all political contests, neutralize each other. nally, the South is divided into the same parties but, in whatever regards slavery, it is undivided and unit-indissoluble as the Sia among themselves; but whenever the tocsin of slavery is sounded, they awaken to seize their arms, ing by stealing marches upon us, while we are an interior and realizing sense of what the word "finality" means. Though too late for them to profit by it, I hope it will be blessed to the use of the rectore, is very far from being the true one. The country is, and for a long time has been, for all purposes aside from the spoils of office, divided into three parties of very nearly equal numbers—
the Whigs and Democrats of the North, and the
pro-slavery party of the South—the latter, with
the slightest aid, or even with the acquiescence from either of the others, being able to prevail a party, in sufficient numbers to contend success fully with its antagonists, may not be immediately formed, and therefore I see before us a period of struggle and trial. But the Spirit of God is on our side in this work. The laws of the moral universe,

the laws of nature, the laws of population and power, are our allies, and there ore we must pre Look at the amazing fact that the Southern tates, with more than double the area of the Northern, after an experiment of more than sixty years of free government, have about half of the free population of the latter. I say the area of the former is more than double the area of the latter; but this is by no means the element of their natural superiority. Their milder climate, their more fer-tile and easily cultivated soil, and its happy adap-tation for producing the great staples of commerce which the whole civilized world will have and are ready to pay for, gives to the South at least a twofold advantage over the North, acre for acre, or State for State. Whith their supereminent and easilo understood advantages, the Southern section of this Union might posses, and but for slavery would ta-day possess three-fold the population o the Northern section-all free all blessed with more abounding comforts and competence, and with all the means of embellishment, education, and universal culture. As compared with the North in all that gives individual independence or have become interested in its further continuarce and preservation. It has run deep and wide into our whole system of social life. Every man feels the vibration when a blow is struck upon it, and this is the reason why nobody has escaped the insluence of the Secretary's recent measure. While down from their lotty pre-eminence: that has social strength, instead of being as one to two, down from their lotty pr credit is delicate, sensitive, easily wounded, and | dwarfed their gigantic capacities, end driven them more easily alarmed, it is also infinitely ramified, to maintain an ascendency—ultimately worthless, and worse than worthless,-by suborning North ern politicians, instead of exulting in the legi superiority of home-born and undecaying vigor.

And this is the only fulfilment of an eternal law which always has been, and always will be exem-plified in the history of mankind—the law that all error is weakness; that all wickedness is dementia By a law fixed as gravitation, error tends to ruin, and moral wrong to imbecility. Let any individual act upon a false theory, and, in that, his hopes will be disappointed, and his fortunes maimed. Let a communities legalize false principles, or adopt evi institutions into its organic law-which is its ser sorium-its strength becomes faintness, and its glory turns black. False notions, or even ignor ance about the laws of health, bring disease upon theological dogmas cramp the faculties, revolution by arms? Sir, this is a subject incon-ceivably painful; but it is a possibility spoken of, archy can save it. The false notions of Aristotle and sported with by others with such levity, that about the perfectness of the circle of motion, and the law of equillibrium of fluids, with other absurd ities, kept the philosophie and inventive genius of can be two border nations, one founded on the the world in irons for two thousand years; but then principle of freedom, and the other on the basis of they passed into everlasting contempt. False slavery, having a continuous frontier of three thouical economy, have worked out the terrible prol her people through disease and starvation into the

SLAVERY AND WICKEDNESS COMBINED.

Now, as slavery is error and wickedness combined, it must incur the penalties ordained by God against both. As it corrupts domestic virtue, contravenes the natural laws of a nation's prosperity and growth, excludes and drives away those who are instinct with the love of freecom, from settling within its borders, makes general education impossible, an eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and eviscerates from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and the christ from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and the christ from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest and the christ from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest from the Gospel of Jesus Christ the highest from the Christ from the C purest of its principles and precepts, it follows by adamantine necessity, that the body politic, which damanthe necessity, and that physical and mora s vulnerable in every part, and that physical and mora leath besieges every gate of its citadel. Slavery assails al

his retributions broadside.

These are but specimens of the weakness which is always inflicted by error, and of the fatuity that ensues from moral wrong. They are specimens of those "Higher Laws" of God, which fulfil their destiny, whether men heed them or dely. They crush the restraint, while resisting, and silence the blasphemer in mid volley. If the Northern States of this Union, therefore, will chersh liberty, while the Southern foster slavery, the predominance of the former in political power, as well as in all other things desirable, will soon be overwhelming. Foreign annexations by the latter cannot redress the balance. They but pollitate the symptoms of a distemper which is organic.—as the new-

desirable, will soon be overwhelming. Foreign annexations by the latter cannot redress the balance. They but palliate the symptoms of a distemper which is organic,—as the newity erected wing of a lazar house, for a time dilutes the intection, which it soon sends back to aggravate the general virulence. I appeal to the friends of liberty, then, wherever they may be found, to stand fast in their integrity; for, to adopt the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson, in such a contest, there is not an attribute of the Almighty but must take part with us.

Sir, I have endeavored now to speak upon the real and true state of the Union. I have desired to ascertain towards what point of the moral compass this great vehicle, which we call Government, freighted as it is with so much of human welfare, and with the fondest hopes of the oppressed, is now moving. I have sought to determine that direction, not by the meteoric lights which are exhaled from human passion and selfishness, but by taking observation of the unchangeable luminaries of truth and duty, which shine down upon us forever from their fixed places in the skies. I have spoken no word in the spirit of a partizan or a politician; but have sought to embrace within my vision, the horizon of the fature as well as of the present.

spoken no word in the spirit of a partizan or a politician; but have sought to embrace within my vision, the horizon of the future as well as of the present.

The mere politician judges of events, by their immediate consequences—by their relation to himself and his party.—Under our Constitution, the next four years is the politician's eternity. The next election is his judgment day. The bless-colness of his future consists in an anticipated share of the \$200,000,000 to be distributed from the National Treasury during the next Presidential term, and in being one of the hundred thousand men who for the same period are to be elevated into conspicuousness, or to shide in their obscurity. But the eternity that I believe in will not end on the 4th of March, 1850. Consequences are to flow from events now passing, which are unending in their nature and their influence. Interests are at stake infinitely more important than the temporary official prominence or obscurity of a hundred thousand men—infinitely more preclous than \$200,000,000, or two hundred millions of Californias, with golden Austcalias to boot. He is only worthy the name of statesman, he only is fit to preside over the affairs of a great nation whose vision takes in the breast elations of cause and effect; whose judgment is determined by what must be in the future, as well as by what exists in the present, and who never hose judgment is determined by what must be in the fare, as well as by what exists in the present, and who nev erects a superstructure of Constitution or law for the prote tion or enjoyment of any human interest, without laying i foundations on the law of God.

Webster's Speeches—[Speech of the removal of the De-posites ]—vol. 4, pag. 92.

"We now propose to send to Congress for one term at least, one who will represent other interests as well, and those which have long been neglected."

"Yes, and so do we. But neighbor, you will-soon (Wilson) see that your candidate is not the man. Neither will the Free-Soilers see their man in this mportant position, for the people have weighed Wade) him in the balance and he is found wanting.

THE OHIO STAR: EXTRA .--

RAVENNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4. FREE DEMOCRACY.

FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN P. HALE, FOR VICE PRESIDENT. GEORGE W. JULIAN.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, MILTON SUTLIFF. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, GEORGE W. ELLS, of Montgon ELECTORS AT LARGE

LEICESTER KING, Trumbull Co. AUSTIN A. GUTHRIE, Muskingum Co. PISTRICT ELECTORS. ALBERT LEWIS, Hamilton County 1—ALBERT LEWIS, Hamilton (2—AMOS MOORE, 3—STEPHEN E. GIFFEN, Butler 4—RICHARD BRANDRIFF, Miami 5—JOHN PAUL, Defiance 9—THOMAS McCAGUE, Brown 7—JOSUA MARTIN, Greene 8—OBED HORR, Champaign 9—JOSEPH JACKSON, Seneca 10—HUGH S. FULLERTON, Ross 11—JULIUS A. BINGHAM, Athens 12—EDWIN C. WRIGHT, Licking 13—ALLEN MCNEIL, MOTTOW 14—PHILEMON BLISS, Lorain 14-PHILEMON BLISS, Lorain 14—PHILEMON BLISS, Lorain
15—MATHIAS COLLIER, Tuscarawas
16—DAVID PUTNAM, Jun, Washington
17—WILLIAM STEELE, Monroe
18—SYLVESTER H. THOMPSON, Summit Co.
19—JOHN P. CONVERSE, Geauga
20—ROBERT W. TAYLOR, Mahoning
21—THOMAS GEORGE, Carroll
45

Mann's Speech. We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, in an Extra, this morning, the great speech of Horace Mann. No one can read this masterpiece of eloquence and argument, without having his spirit stirred within him, and without being aroused o determined and unceasing efforts in sustaining and advancing the great rights of man. Read and circulate this speech.

-Eight deaths from yellow fever occurred in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 29, for the 24 hours ending at nine o'clock on Tuesday evening. During the week there have been 43 deaths from the same cause. Brevet-Major Roland, Captain in the 2d Regiment of Artillery, died of yellow fever, on Tuesday morning, at Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, aged 35. The deceased highly distinguished himself in the Mexican war.

-A destructive fire occurred at Cynthiana, Kentucky, Sept. 28. The town was fired by incendiaries; great consternation prevailed. The fire destroyed eight dwellings and stores, two livery stables, and several houses.

-Dr. Hawkes, of New York, has been elected Bishop of Rhode Island, by the Special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in

-The brig Helfenstein, ? ept. 28, ran into the steamer Dover and schooner Lyon, in the harbor of Buffalo, and damaged them considerably without sustaining any injury herself. -The brig H. S. Bishop went ashore last Sat-

Huron. She was owned by Oliver Hughes of Buffalo and was loading with lumber for him. She will prove a total loss, but is fully insured. -Two fatal railroad accidents occurred near Lockport, N. Y, on Monday afternoon, a man and

urday night, at Georgian Bay, Canada side of Lake

woman being killed. The woman was walking on the track and the man fell between the cars. -Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will next week reply-and conclusively-to the charges lately preferred against him through the New York Observer. Circumstances beyond his control have pre-

vented his doing so this week. -Gov. Chambers died on the 21st ult. His th took place at the residence of his sonin Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky. Gov. Chambers was formerly a member of Cengress, and more recently territorial Governor of Iowa. His last public service was as Commissioner to treat with

the Indians in Minnesota. -A negro woman, belonging to Geo. M. Garrison of Polk county, Tenn., killed four of her children, by cutting their throats while they were asleep, on Thursday night, the 2d inst., and then put an end to her own existence by cutting her throat. Her master knows of no cause for the horrid act, "unless it be that she heard him speak of selling her and two of her children and keeping the others"!

-Col. Sevier, a Kentucky politician, and Mr Slicer, a Methodist divine, have taken the stump in Maryland, and are reported to be severely slashing each other in consequence of politico-religious differences.

-A large number of the believers in spiritua rapperism held a convention in Worcester, Mass. vesterday. It is said that at one time there were nearly eight hundred persons present. They intend to start a spiritual paper in Boston, to be called the New Era. They will shortly hold another convention, when it is not improbable that they will make known who they intend to support for the Presidency.

-Mr. Crittenden delivered an eulogy on Mr. Clay, before a large audience, at Louisville, Ky. The eloquence of the orator is reported to have drawn tears from nearly all present.

-The Canadian Assembly has rejected the bill to incorporate the St. Mary's Canal Company That body intends to await the action of our gov ernment with regard to the project.

-Another gang of counterfeiters were discovered in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and two of the parties were arrested. Their presses and dies, for counterfeiting and altering different kinds of notes and coins, were also seized. ('incinnati and Philadelphia appear to have been overrun with rogues of this class for many months; fortunately, however, several of them have lately been captured. -By way of Louisville, we have some late news

from the Valley of the Salt Lake and New Mexico All was quiet among the military posts, except the excitement and bustle naturally incident to the assembling of different tribes of Indians, who were to meet Major Fitzpatrick at Fort Laramie, for the purpose of receiving presents. Gov. Lane had arrived at Santa Fe, where it was anticipated he would soon be able to restore amicable feelings mong the disaffected.

-The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, in session t Baltimore, Sept. 21, elected the following offi-Grand Sire-Wilmot G. De Saussure, of S. C.

Deputy Grand Sire-Hor. A. Manchester, of R. I. Grand Secretary-James L. Ridgely, of Md. Grand Treasurer-Joshua Van Zaut, of Md. The election occupied nearly the entire day. No ther business of interest was transacted.

-The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 1st August. The Trait d'Union, of that date, conains an elaborate account of the difficulties which nviron the Republic of Mexico, all of which tend to the conclusion that a revolution and probable dismemberment are near at hand. The two Commissioners who had gone to Jalapa to quiet fac tions in that city, had returned, having failed to effect anything whatever. The insurgent Rebolledo was completely powerless. He was secreted in the mountains, but had addressed a letter to the government offering to surrender, provided safety was guaranteed to himself and companions. The Legislature had refused to entertain any proposition short of an unconditional surrender. An armed force had been sent in pursuit of him.

Among the enterprises in Georgetown, Mass., is that of manufacturing shoe-strings. The process s simple, yet requiring a number of workmen to meet the demand for the article. The strings are made from calf-skin and sole leather, the former costing \$20 per thousand, and the latter \$10 per thousand, the quality of stock ranging the prices. They are made for the Western and Southern market, and used with brogan shoes, which are so extensively manufactured in New England, in exCAMPAIGN SONGS.

CAMPAIGN SONG. TUBE. "OLD GRANITE STATE."

We HALE from the mountains, We HALE from the mountains. We HALE from the mountains Of the old Granite Stee We are all "agitatora," In despite of Legislators, In the bonnie Buckeye State.

Liberty is our motto, Liberty is our motto In the bounie Buckeye State. We're the friends of emancipation. And we go for "agitation," And we'll ring it through the untion. From the bonnie Buckeye State.

With your platforms of "Compromise And Slavery all upon us, We detest and spurn the a from us, In the bonnie Buckeye State. With our Harbors and our Rivers, We will break them all to "shivers," Yes, we'll break them all to "shivers," In the bonnie Buckeye State. We have "Tariff" and "protection,"

Just enough for HALE's election, And with Slavery no connection, In the bonnie Buckeye State And we're not afraid to men That we go for "INTERVESTION," And we make it our intention. In the bonnie Buckeye State

Our War is against Slavery And all that sort of Knavery. And we want a man of Bravery. From the old Granite St With our HERO we're acquainted, And we know he never "fainted," In the old Granite State. We love the constitution,

Ves. We love the constitution In the bonnie Buckeye State. And we always have stood by her, But there is a law that's "higher," Yes there is a law that's "higher," In the bonnie Buckeye State -Horrah, hurrah, hurrah!

Hurrah, burrah, hurrah! Hurrah for old Gun Powder, Then why don't you hurrah louder Burrah for old Gan Powder, From the old Ispery State -- Vankee Doodle come to town .

Hurrah for Pierce of great renoun

(For the True Democrat.) ELECTION DAY. BY MRS. H. L. BOSTWICK.

Atn-"Washing Day." The sky with clouds is overcast, The hail begins to fall, There's trouble in the Party Camps Among the Henkers all. The "Silver Greys" are loking blue, The "Union Men" are thin. As anxiously they wait to see "Finality" begin.

And its thump, fight, fight, Fret, fret away, There's a deal of agitating done There's Greely is exceeding sick,

And Johnny-Van is pale. The brandy was too strong alone, The water all is hail. Each treads a platform under foot, And still devoutly tries To clevate the men thereon By way of "Compromise. And it's turn aside your heads my boys, And lift, lift away, There's a deal of agitating done Before Election Day

Our Candidates are common men. Without a scar to show That they the mighty "Union saved," But in the Army of the Free, Hurrah for HALR and JULIAN then. Our hero leaders two. And it's put your shoulder to the wheel, And work, work away, We're pledged to "agitate" for HALE

"HAIL TO OUR CHIEF."

A NEW SONG SET TO AN OLD TUNE. "Hail to our Chief! who in triumph advances"--Honor'd and blest, be our Piatform and cause; Long may our Banner, as proudly it glances, Wave for our country and "God's Higher Laws." Heaven give us strength and pow'r, Equal to each trying hour. On then, for freedom—the right cannot fail, Up with our banner then :

Liberty, liberty! JULIAN and HALE. Our's is no prospered cause, nursed by aggressic We bend to no master, the base cringing knee : Justice and truth bld us spurn the oppre Strive we for right, 'till our country is free.

Come to our Platform then-

All true and honest men. Strive for the Right-for the right cannot fail-Up with our banner then : Send forth the shout again-Liberty, liberty! Julian and Hale. Sound the loud tocsin, the spirit awaken Rouse every Freeman, to dare and to do : Now, even now, is the tyrant South shaken-

"Might yields to right !" if we're and fearless and true Shall the crush'd bondman's toil-Still carse Columbia's soil ! Think ve that slavery and sin can prevail? No! if we firmly stand-Heart to heart—hand to hand, Shouting for Liberty, JULIAN and HALE. Now let the factions "resist agitation"-

Bend to their proud Southern masters the knee; Will the bold Northerners yield to dictation ? Think they, that Freemen will cease to be free? Not while the spirit fires-Kindled by patriot sires, Burns in our hearts, will we worship their Banl Up, with with our Standard then;

Free soil, free speech, free meu-Liberty, liberty, Julian and Halz. Loudly they're crying "Discountenance effort;" Loudly they're pleading for slavery and war. God in his wisdom, defeat every movement--Thwart every plan-every compromise mar; Till on our happy shore,

Slavery shall not rule any more-'Till weary and way-worn, their courage shall fail. Up, with our motto, then-"Free soil, free speech, free men ;" Liberty, liberty, JULIAN and HALE. Hail Chief of New England, as pure as the fountains

Gushing in joy from his own native hills; Strong as its granite, and firm as its mountains, Genial and warm, as its clear running rills. Proudly we'll vote for thee Champion of Liberty;

Beaten, we may be-but right cannot fail,

"Free soil, free speech, free men"-

Up, with our motto then,

Liberty, liberty, JULIAN and HALE. Will the State Central Committee se to it that electoral tickets for Hale and Julian be sent to every county in the State?

Cannot they devise some plan by which the several counties in which there is no paper published, to furnish them with tickets! Thousands of votes will be cast for Hale and Ju lian, if tickets can be had in every town and coun ty, that would otherwise be given to Scott or Pierce.

"The Sachem." This is the title of a new weekly paper published in New York. It vindicates its name by its savage treatment of the women of the late Syracuse Convention. Evidently enough, if "Thomas Picton," "editor and publisher" of "The Sachem," could have his way, the whole better half of God's creation would soon be transformed into squaws; would be socially, morally, religiously, and politi-

"Tribune of the People," We have received the first number of a very decen

looking hebdomadal sheet, bearing this name, published in Philadelphia, and occupying the Pittsburgh platform, as it must needs have done, supposing its publishers to be honest men, and appreciating the significance of their paper's cognomen. After the fashion of the English press, the name or names of its editor or editors do not appear in its imprint. But we fancy Dr. Elder has a hand in its conduct; and we heartily wish our fancy may be no idle one

Platform of the National Free Democracy.

Having assembled in National Convention as the elegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, raving assembled in National Convention and the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain Right against Wrongs and Freedom against Slavery, confiding in the intelligence, the pariotism and the discriminating justice of the American People; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the caudid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

1. That Governments deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all, those inahenable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, with which they are endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime.

2. That the true mission of American Democracy is

prived by valid legislation, exceptior crime.

2. That the true mission of American Democracy is to maintain the Liberties of the People, the Sovereignty of the States and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical

3. That the Federal Government is one of limited grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed, by all the departments and agents of the government, and it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful

and it is inexpensed and dangerous to exercise doubter constitutional powers.

4. That the Constitution of the United States' ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due pro-cess of law; and therefore, the government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish mon-srchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from al responsibility for the existence of slavery, wherever i ses constitutional power to legislate for its ex

tinction 5. That to the persevering and importunate demands of the Slave Power for more Stave States, new Stave Territories and the nationalization of Stavery, our distinct and final answer is—No BORE SLAVE STATE and NO NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR THE EXTRADITION of SLAVES.
6. That slavery is a sin against God, and a crime

against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right, and that Christianity, Humanity, and Patriotism afike demand its abolition.

7 That the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We, therefore, deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its imm

of the civilized world. We, therefore, deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

8. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our government, and is dangerons to the fiberties of the 3cc 3c.

9. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of slavery; by their omission to guarantee freedom in free territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the cession of a large territory to the same State, under menace, as aminducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim; and by their invasion of the soveraignty of the States, and the liberties of the people through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional Exercitive Slave Law are proved to be inconsistent with actment of an unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law—are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

10. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth, that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national, by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom, and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery, and the extraction of furtilizes from ser-

11. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil, and that as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to hie itself. 12. That the Public Lands of the United States be long to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sa-cred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless

13. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution ond sound administrative policy, demands that the funds at the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and occan postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strict ly necessary expenses of the public service and to pay off the public debt, and that the power and patronage of the Government should be dimmished by the abelition of all unnecessary offices, salaries and privileges; and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business. 13. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution

eessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of National concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide for the same. 14. That River and Harbor Improvements, when ne-

15. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprize in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and own ers of the soil among us, ought to be resisted with in flexible determination.

xible determination. 16. That every nation has a clear right to after or change its own government, and to administer its own concerns, in such manner as may best secure the rights concerns, in such manner as may be secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people; and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent gavernments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Repub-c of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent the intervention of Kings and En perors against nations seeking to establish for theyelves republican or constitutional governments.

17. That the independence of Hayti ought to be re-

cognized by our government, and our commercial r 18. That as by the Constitution "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," the practice of imprisoning the colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refus-ing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Co stitution and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States—utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the Slave-holders that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State

19. That we recommend the introduction into all 19. That we recommend the introduction into air treaties hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

20. That the Free Democratic Party is not organized to aid either the Whig or the Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise Party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both as hopelessly corrupt and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government and administer it for the protection of the rights and interests of the whole records.

21 That we inscribe on our banner, 'FREE Son FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN," and under it, will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant rictory shall reward our exertions.

That upon this Platform, the Convention presents American People, as a candidate for the office of ident of the United States, JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, George W. Ju-LIAN, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the support of all freemen and parties.

Resolved, That we view the recent advent of Kos

suth upon our shores, as an event providential in its occurrence, brilliant in its achievement, and eminently happy and powerful in its influence upon the cause of Liberty, here and everywhere; that we admire those elements of boldness, patriotism, integrity and love of Liberty, from the combination of which emanated that eloquence which has so wonderfully impressed itself upon the hearts of freemen; that we sympathise in his misfortunes, but trust in his success; and that since coted r. latives are seeking an asylum in the bosom of the generous West, we will revere, cherish and protect them, until such time as, in God's good rovidence, we may return them, under our Stars an Stripes, to dwell once more upon the sacred soil of

ted Hungary. -Later dates from the City of Mexico state that decree fixed the 30th August to receive proposals to open the Tehuantepec road. No day has been named for opening the proposals.

-The engineers of the several Railways terminating at Albany, met Sept. 21, to consider the feasibility of the various projects for a tunnel under the Hudson River. Nothing was done, and they adjourned.

-The dispatch from Springfield, Sept. 21, pubished on Friday in the New York evening papers, giving an account of a Railroad accident at Cabotville, and credited without authority to The Republican Office, contained essential errors, being entirely incorrect in almost every particular.

-Secretary Corwin, the Telegraph reports, has not resigned, but will as soon as the "Gardiner ommittee" report and clear him (as they will do) of all improper conduct in that case. The reported disclosures and flare-up in the Committee is believed to be unfounded, nothing new or startling having transpired. Mr. Corwin intends stumping Ohio for Gen. Scott after his resignation. Doubt-

-The Intelligencer of Sept. 21, publishes a leter from Colonel Benton, in which he opposes the Garay Grant, and advocates the opening of comnunication from St. Louis to Mexico. -The reports of Cholera in Europe are more faorable; we do not hear of its progressing westward. The solitary condition of Berlin and its vicinity is peculiarly healthy, considering that this is the season of cheap fruit and cucumbers, and of hot days and cool nights. The disease still commits considerable ravages in Posnania, and in the